WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

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To Advertisers. necessarily limited, so that each has the over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 1451.

THE WAR

There was a grand review of the troops garing Richmond last Saturday afternoon. The popalace turned out in large numbers; the military went through their evolutions in fine style, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, or to rupture the entente cordiale already existing between

The quota of the XIIth New-York Congressional District was on Saturday last filled under all calls, the last man being credited to the town of Red Hook. The XIIth District is composed of the Counties

Vice-Admiral Farragut arrived at Baltimore received by the Mayor and other municipal authorities and feasted by the Ctly Councils. He leaves to

An engagement with Mosby's guerrillas took place Monday, fourteen miles from Washington. The guerrillas ware badly beaten.

On Monday 170 recruits and substitutes for the Army and Navy were obtained in this city.

The price of substitutes has fallen in Washington to \$500. It was \$1,000 mr weeks ago.

Gen. Ullman and staff passed through Chicago on Tuesday, en route to this city.

Railroad, who tore a United States flag from a train on Monday, was waited upon at Portland yesterday by an tim orderly but determined delegation of citizens and made to walk through the city dressed in soldier's uniform, salute the national emblem, make patriotic addresses and have the fing naticd to his own dwelling.

The aggregate value of the property destroyed in Richmond foots up \$2,146,240. Imposing as these figures appear, they are far short of the truth, for the wer invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market.

The Missouri State Convention has adjourned.

Shook has a majority of three over his opponent, O. M. A verdict of \$3,000 was given in the Supe-

rior Court against the Second Avenue Railroad on Monday in favor of Mrs. Ann Baxter, who was run over on the 6th of January last by one of the Company's

A Washington telegram states that it is believed that the promised speech of the President, to be run his works when he chooses, and stop them delivered at the public celebration of the victories, will be somewhat extended, giving an outline of his policy.

some appropriate remarks, and the entire congregation wages, and strike when he is dissatisfied. Such joined in singing the Gloria in Excelsis.

When Adam Blake, a restaurant-keeper on State-st., Albany, heard the news of Lee's surrender, he threw open his doors, inviting the passers by to take

lunch, and refusing to receive any pay. The Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbering about 200 of the clergymen of that denomination, commenced its annual session at

Plattsburg, N. Y., on the 5th inst. A National Bank of the United States is to be immediately established in Richmond, where shares in strikes shall be impossible, because in palpable United States stocks will be sold at the rates estab-

lished in Northern cities. In Essex County, N. J., the towns show

majority in the County Board. In Elizabeth City the they tend to shed light on the existing false re-Democracy have triumphed. The Senate, yesterday, passed the bill amend- changes of signal and lasting beneficence.

ing the Registry Law by a vote of 19 to 11. Mr. Hobbs (Rep.) voted with the Democrats in the negative. The first sale of cotton captured at Savannah

took place on Tuesday; 3,000 bales were sold at prices ranging from 154 to 25 cents in gold.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church will meet at Pittsburg May 18. and continue in service for ten days.

The American Union Commission has

500 barrels of flour for the relief of the destitute at Rich | "any public pier, dock or wharf," without pay-

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Winthrop, fell in the battle of Petersburg, will take place to day. Nearly 500 street cars are now said to be run-

ning in this city without a license. Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$3,132,400.

1471, closing at 1464. Gold-bearing Government Stocks are also strong and higher. At the Stock Exchange 108 was paid for 6 per cents of the 5-20s and the issue of 1881. After the call higher rates were bid, closing at 108‡@108‡ for 5-20s and 1062 for 6s of 1881. Railway mortgages and Border State stocks were higher and in more demand. Bank shares were higher and sold moderately. Railway shares continue much Good Friday. Money is easy among stock houses at cent, and more is offered at this rate than can be used, mercial paper is used with more readiness. First class \$261,000; Payments, \$2,973,178 01-on account of Loan, \$198,000; Balance, \$32,111,977 12, Freights are dull. Ex-Last Evening .- Market not very active. Gold closed at

The President, yesterday, issued another of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscrib- Proclamation demanding that United States vessels of war should have the same privileges dvantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with rest as news-matter. There is as those who are given to their vessels when in our ports. as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser.

Should these privileges be denied, after sufficient time has elapsed for the Proclamation to have time has elapsed for the Proclamation to have the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the become known to those powers, foreign vessels the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country-and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. are to be treated here as our own are in those countries to which such vessels belong. This is e people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or equivalent to a demand for the withdrawal of ufactures known to this impreuse number, scattered all belligerent rights hitherto accorded to the Rebels by foreign powers.

> President Lincoln's address to the crowd who waited on him at the White House last evening will be regarded as reserved and indecisive by some, who fail duly to consider the grave importance justly attached to every word uttered by him at this time which bears upon the grave questions raised by the Rebellion and its overthrow. We hold that the President might well have declined to speak at all for the present, and presented his views only through a scrupulously weighed and carefully guarded

But, if the President's manifesto was less lucid and definite than some may have expected and wished, its tenor and spirit are kindly and assuring. He is evidently determined to do whatever he deems fairly within his power to restore our country speedily to peace and heal the wounds inevitably inflicted by years of gigantic and desolating Civil War. We cannot from Fortress Monroe at 6 a.m. yesterday. He was doubt that further and more conclusive proofs of this will speedily be given, and that the progress of pacification and restoration will henceforth be rapid and unbroken.

THE BRITISH IBON STRIKE.

A remarkable illustration of the "incoherence" (to use a term seddenly become fashion able) of modern Industry is afforded by the condition of the British Iron Trade at the date of our latest advices. The several steps which have led to it are substantially these:

rule or understanding that the wages paid to and there is no provision for the expense of I. The British Iron-masters have a general their laborers shall be graduated from time to

II. Ironing faller some ten per cent. about the close of int year, the iron North Staffordshire decreed a corresponding reduction in the wages of their puddlers.

III. The puddlers refused to work at the re

duced rates offered them, or "struck." IV. The masters, in the belief that strikers were sustained in their course by contributions from the iron-workers of the entire kingdom, resolved on a general "lock-The new Constitution was passed Monday by a vote of 38 to 13. It is to be voted upon by the people on the 6th of June, and if ratified will go into effect on the 4th Staffordshire strike should be given up. So the

The majority of the Committee on Privileges masters plausibly say, "You puddlers must suband Elections in the Assembly, on the contested seat in mit to a corresponding reduction of your the Second District of Albany County, find that Joseph wages;" but suppose Iron (common Bar) had suddenly risen from \$50 to \$70 per tun, would the masters have accorded a corresponding increase of wages as a right? We judge not. Yet this point seems to us a vital one.

Of course, the ready solution of the problem is familiar to every one. "A man may do what he likes with his own." An iron-master may is the essence of the current teaching on this

We firmly believe that "there is a more excellent way"-that a Social or Industrial system is practicable wherein the interest of laborer and capitalist, employer and workman, shall be accordant rather than antagonist, and wherein opposition to the interest of each and all. And we regard such spectacles as that now presented Union gains over last Fall. The Unionists will have a by the British Iron Trade as useful, in that lations of Capital and Labor, and impel to

> honest legislators. We scarcely know by sight one of the many named in it as stockholders; and if, as a correspondent lately alleged, \$9 can and it, as a correspondent lately alleged, 69 can the list of litherant Governors, who are perambulating be construed to authorize the company to use the face of the South without finding permanent rest.

ing a fair rent for it, then we insist that this section be so amended as to make the obligation to pay indubitable. We have so often exposed the futility and iniquity of our system of Public Markets-the wretched tumble-down of markets at that end of our City where its people have mainly ceased to reside—the collu- also. sion and jobbery between officials and tenants of stalls whereby the public is grossly defrauded-the monopoly of the Market busi- ing, but is more comfortable to-night. He attached his higher and sold moderately. Railway shares continue much excited, and the temper of the market is the same as noticed during the past ten days. At the Second Board the market, with the exception of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, was lower. Late in the day lower prices than were current at the Second have little now to add: but it is our deliberate have little now to add: but it is our deliberate. defrauded—the monopoly of the Market busi-signature to and amended the text of the proclamation ness by speculators and middlemen to the virtu-of notification to foreign maritime nations this evening. conviction that, if every Public Market in our cates by writing on a slate. City should take fire to-night and burn to ashes, and the laws forbade the rebuilding them unde our present system, the City would be benefited at 7 and second rate at 9211 per cent. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1,315,692 80—for Customs, at least \$1,000,000 by the conflagration. We want a Market system under which any farmer or gardener may drive his wagon under a capabe brought within convenient distance of pur- will do something in that line in the meanting chasers by private enterprise, and sold from structures which are not exactly hovels.

EASES.

Where is the Health Bill! No progress is report was made to the Board of Police that in tion, provoked great laughter from a portion of the crowd a five-story tenement house on First-ave., 30x45, occupied by over ninety miserable human I recken that Fields, that tried to kill Judge Kelley beings, six had died of typhoid fever within was an average Louisiana egg. I never saw a sece other inmates are so situated that they are exposed to the malignant atmosphere which has tained the war and carried it through to victory in the stricken down their companions. The sanitary field. laws and the sanitary officers are insufficient to afford a prompt remedy. The Board of Police order a complaint to be made before a magistrate against the owner; the warrant is served; the owner comes in and sets up a defense denving the truth of the complaint, and is, of course, granted time to test the question; doctors are produced, who give their testimony upon the causes of disease; lawyers make long speeches, with earnest appeals to the genius of our institutions, and protest against the interference with private rights. During all this time the citizens are exposed to the deadly effects of a ter. And when the Court has decided that the another four years. edifice in its present condition is dangerous to the public health, no order can be made to dis-nose of its inmates and to take care of the sick; excused by the statement that he acted under Lee's or-

either proceeding. It appears, also, by the reports of the police, that typhus fever, scarlet fever and smallere spread for and wide ever the city. subject of quarantine which authorizes a single officer, on his own motion and single judgment. that arrives in an emigrant ship, upon the alleof the city; yet no measures are practically in ber operation to guard the citizen against native diseases and contagions that surround at him on every side. While you are doing so this proclamation is understand was about ness upon which Secretary Seward was about City Point to confer with the President last week

Union. Dem.

Clerk—J. K. Williams 2,126 Levi Woodhouse.

Cultector—H. T. Sperry 2,177 Oliver D. Seymour.

Aud—H. W. Hutchinon, 2,133 T. Peters, jr.

Mar-L. M. Wodleigh 2,116 Henry K. Barber.

W. Com'r. A. P. Pitkin 2,160 N. H. Morgan.

Union Mejorities—309, 423, 345, 287, 383.

First four Wards Union; other two, Democratic.

Mr. Owens gives place next week, at this theater, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keau, the reserved seats for whose few performances have already been disposed of by auction sale. Their resppearance in terest, and their reception will be in all respects cour-teous and cordial, whatever the judgment passed upon their artistic qualities may be. Mr. and Mrs. Kean, as when he sees fit; he may pay such wages as he it frequently happens with ladies and gertlemen in po-The Te Deum at Trinity yesterday filled that will, and refuse to pay any more. So a laborer sitions of similar prominence, are unfortunate in pos structure to overflowing. The Rev. Dr. Vinton made may work when he can get what he deems fair sessing a certain number of over-zealous devotees whose eagerness to forestall popular opinion would under most circumstances prove extremely injurious but whose intemperate arder, we are happy to hope, in two of his wonderful left hand pieces and other select point. Its wisdom we see illustrated in the the present case produce no effect whatever. We are tions. We need not repeat what we have so often said present anarchy and paralysis of the British sure that Mr. Kean, more than any person else, must in favor of Mr. Wehli. He is unquestionably a great regret equally the private broils into which his name has been dragged, and the more mischievous, and not less ridiculous, endeavor, on the part of a leading daily newspaper to convey an impression that he is to be made the subject of unfair criticism. Such insinuations are as impertinent as they are absurd. There are many circumstances which make it probable that Mr. Kean will receive in New-York a more generous appreciation and a more sincere and unprejudiced estimate of his abilities than has elsewhere been accorded to

Academy of Music.

A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given this afternoon at the Academy for the benefit of a number of the Theatrical Mechanical Association who have recently been drafted. Many popular artists There is a bill before the Assembly at Albany will appear in "London Assurance" and "To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Com- after the Wedding," and a variety of other performances pany," which we commend to the favor of will be sapplied by Hooley's Minstrels and the Dobson Brothers. The full programme appears in the adver-

tisement this morning. The fall of Richmond has added one more to

FROM WASHINGTON.

al Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1865. MORE BEJOICING.

The veriest intoxication of patriotic rejoicing has broken forth afresh to night. The city is again rookeries with which that system disgraces ablaze with fireworks, rockets and illuminated build-Gold ogened at 146 yesterday and sold as high as certain of the best portions of our City—the lags, while bands of music and great masses of people inconceivable folly of maintaining a huddle surcharge the streets. The War Department and all its dependencies are decked with flags and brilliantly illuminated, as are the State and Treasury Departments SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward was not so well this morn-

A PRESSURE FOR RELEASE A strong pressure is already brought to bear

for the release of the captured Rebel Gens. Ewell and

Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon has suppress

the Republican newspaper at Norfolk, The New Regime. cious roof or shelter and sell out his load of produce to whoever shall choose to buy it, paying tify anything against Ben Butler before the Star-chama dime or so per hour for the privilege of so do-ing. We want to see our present Monopoly witnesses. The owners of the paper went Markets utterly abolished. As a beginning of the President to-day, and appealed to him to order the restoration of their property. In the interview at the White House, the affidavits of a lature to pass the Metropolitan Market bill. number of citizens of Norfolk who had undergone pro-There may be provisions in it that need amend- tracted imprisonment, and when liberated been strange ment; but its passage would increase the value by put under a \$25,000 bond with sureties, solely because of every farm and garden near our City, while they could not testify to the damage of Gen. Butler, decidedly cheapening the food of correlations decidedly cheapening the food of our citizens. sides jokes. The next Congress will make the fur fly Do let us see if Food cannot, as well as Fabrics, among our arbitrary rulers, and grand and petit juries

The President's platform of reconstruction was read out of an upper window of the White House to a crowd that evidently expected other entertainsay that it fell dead, wholly without effect, upon the Where is the Health Bill? No progress is made upon that important measure, while the grave yawns for the victims of pestilence now hatching eggs instead of smashing them. This figure of scourging portions of the city. On Saturday a speech in behalf of the Louisiana scheme of reconstruc-It had its comment from an invalid soldier. He said: " Had eggs can't be hatched, and ought to be smashed a very short period, and eleven are now egg that could safely be hatched." The more intelligent sick of the same contagious disease. All the important offices here—went away thoughtful and with a sense of coming troubles in the politics that have sus-

It cannot be denied and should not be sup ressed that the President's speech has caused a great disappointment and left a painful impression. It was mentioned in the crowd, in explanation of a passage in his remarks, that Mr. Lincoln was opposed to the extension of the suffrage to colored men. That he had frankly said so to a Cabinet Minister, but at the same

GEN. BUTLER.

President to-day. OFFICE SEEKERS.

Over 300 Government officials from different parts of the country were awaiting the President's redisease of which this vile tenement is the centurn to importune for a renewal of the commissions for

Gen. Picket's barbarity in shooting the North

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1865. THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation in reference to the closin

is no discredit to Mr. Maretzek-it is most probable that the scats were sold by the owners for half price and the parties forgot to come. That was their loss, for the performance on this occasion was, as a whole, the best we have heard at the Academy for many months. Zucchi seemed to have forgotten all her conventionalities, and sang finely. Her acting was grand, and if this is her last appearance in New-York, all who saw and heard her on this occasion will regret that she has passed from among us.

Morensi, Massimiliant and Bellini, and all concerned, exerted themselves to their best power, and the whole evening was one of real enjoyment. Mr. Maretzek may well be proud of this demonstration in favor of his personality and his management,

MDLLE, DE KATOW AND MR. WEHLI. These celebrated and popular artists will ap-

pear at Irving Hall this evening. Mr. Wehlt will play artist, and will have a large audience. MDLLE. STELLA BONHEUR.

This new aspirant for public favor will ap-

pear at Irving Hall on Saturday evening next. Report speaks very highly of her talents. She will be assisted by excellent artists. GERMAN OPERA. It is with great pleasure that we an-

nounce the return of Grover's German Operathe People's Opera. The performances will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, the 17th inst. We shall give the programme in a day or two; in the interim, we advise our friends to reserve themselves, for we can promise them some rate musical treats in the next three weeks. CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.

A concert will be given to-morrow evening at

the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. The children will be the performers, assisted by Helmsmuller's Band.

-MR. DEMPSTER, who has held so long a place in popular esteem as a ballad singer, gives a concert st

ELECTIONS.

New-York.

QUEENS .- At the town election in Jamaica, on the 4th, the Democratic Supervisor was redlected by only six majority. The other Democratic candidates were chosen to fill the respective offices by much larger majorities. The following is the result in other towns: Hempstead—Supervisor, Robert Cornwall, Dem.; Newtown—Supervisor, C. G. Covert, Dem.; Flushing—Supervisor, Charles A. Roe, Dem.; Oyster Bay—Supervisor, George S. Downing, Dem. In North Hempstead the Union ticket, headed by John M. Clark for Supervisor, was elected by a handsome majority with the exception of Justice of the Peace, and he was elected by Union votes.

Connecticut.

THE SECOND DISTRICT .- The following is a scapitulation of the returns of the votes for Members Congress in the Second District of Connecticut:

9.552 ..11,189

New-Jersey.

Essex .- In Clinton Township, the Union party for the first time in many years, have carried their ticket, having been handsomely aided by the German residents having been handsomely aided by the German residents of the township. In Belleville, the Union majority was increased. In Millburn the straight ticket was elected with one or two exceptions. Bloomfield, Liyingston and East Orange, as usual, elect the full Union ticket, while in the Democratic strongholds of Galdwell, South Orange and West Orange the majority is reduced. The Board of Freeholders will stand is Union to 16 Democrats, with the seat of one of the latter contested. The Union men gain two members in Clinton and one in Millburn.

in Millburn.

In Elizabeth City the Democracy have triumphed.
THENTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1865.—F. S. Mills
(Dem.) was redicated Mayor by an increased majority.
The whole Democratic city ticket elected.

PATERSON.—At the Charter election held on the 10th
the Republican Union ticket was triumphant, electing
Mayor, City Clerk, and three out of five Aldermen,
with a majority of Ward officers.

The Seven-Thirties

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 11, 1865. PHILAURLPHIA, Tucsday, April 11, 1803.

Jay Cooke reports the sale of the SevenThirty lean to-day at \$3,132,400. The largest Western
subscription was \$150,000 from Cleveland, and the
largest Eastern subscriptions were \$100,000 from the
first National Bank of Westchester, Pa. \$200,000 from
Boston, and \$300,000 from New-York. There were
also 2,193 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100.

Washington, Tuesday, April 11, 1865. The new British Minister has reached Wash

The Condition of Secretary Seward. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10, 1865. Secretary Seward's condition is gradually im-

oving, though he occasionally suffers much pain, Delegates from Caunda to England.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, April II, 1865.
Messrs. Cartier and Gait, delegates to England, left Montreal resterday for Boston, to sail in the steamer Asia for England. Messrs. Brown and McDonaid have been delayed by important business, but sail by the China next week. General Ullman.
CHICAGO. Monday, April 10, 1865.
General Ullman and staff passed through here

Billiarde.

Fifteen hundred people in Cooper Institute last evening witnessed the debut of a French billiard player, M. Pierre Carme. Fifteen hundred people went away satisfied that M. Pierre Carme is a player in some respects unequaled by any artist, native or foreign, who has ever appeared in New-York, and in all respects entitled to rank among the best players in America Whether he is the best, may be hereafter decided.

The evening opened with a French caron game, 50 points up, between M. Carme and Mr. Goldthwaite which was won by the former after a close but not very exciting contest. Goldthwaite was beaten by four points only. The play on both sides showed occasional brilliancies, and one six-cushion shot by Carme elicited as it deserved, enthusiastic applause. Then came an exhibition by M. Carme of billiards as a fine art, illus-trated by fancy caroms (and masse shots. The latter tempted, and which no American player would think of undertaking. Our limits will samit of neither detailed descriptions nor of the diagrams necessary to make them intelligible. The best way to appreciate them is to go and see M. Carme ito-night at the Cooper Insti-

Phelan, four-ball American, 150 points up, which M. Carme won, Phelan taking matters very easily, and points. Judged by the American standard, we should subject him to some criticism. But he was in favor of giving men who held responsible positions fair say, M. Carme will need a good deal of practice before The great New York Methodist Conference, which has been in session for the past week at the church is Seventeenthest, closed its labors yesterday. During its session, the Conference passed a resolution dismitting to Sunday. In those of the Epischet the Consuming its seasion, the Prayer for the Prayer for

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

M. PHERAN—My Friend: Allow me, through you, to salate the billiard profession of America, in which country I have decided to fix my residence, and resume the vocation followed by me in France.

Will you do me the favor to announce, also, that I

shall be most happy to play with any recognized first-class billiard artist in this country, if either or all of the

Third—Intending to become a member of the billiard profession in America, and aspiring to the highest hon-ors, I hereby challenge the possessor of the champion cue for the custed; of the same, and will play blin for the usual stake, and in accordance with the rules gov-

ng such contests. erning such contests.

As evidence of my earnestness in making these propositions, I hereby deposit \$1,000 in your hands, that you may, in my behalf, conclude all necessary arrangements.

In relation to my first two propositions, I beg to say that my only further reservations are, that in case of their acceptance, I shall be allowed a notice of ninety days, and that the games shall be played on a table manufactured by the firm of which you are a member.

PIERRE CARME,

Formerly Professor of Billiards at Versailles.

Who is the first to touch the shield of this adventurous knight !

The first regular sale of the cotton recently

seized at Savannah took place at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the large room in the basement of No The room was crowded, and many who came after

the hour advertised for the sale to commence were un able to gain admittance. Three thousand bales were sold by A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer, under the direction

FROM ALBANY

the Senate this morning, and drew a very large andi-

NEW-YORK CENTRAL. The great debate of the session was opened in

dence to the Senate Chamber. The debate promises to be a protracted one, and will certainly draw out the best energies of the best minds of the Senate, before it conclusion. The two hours' debate which took place upon it this morning may properly be regarded in the amendment, giving the Hudson River road also the benefit of the removal of the restrictiction, not having been disposed of, and no discussion of the general mer its of the bill being properly in order until the question as to this amendment is settled. The skirmish, however was a keen one, and drew out short, crisp and drews and Hastings on one side, and Angel, Murphy, Shafer, Fields and Muvger on the other. It is safe to say, from the foretaste of the debate which we had this morning, that it will as a whole form a monument of the ability of this Senate, of which the State will have reason to be proud. Happily it will not be lost, nor confined to the comparatively small number who gain adnission to the Senate Chamber. The debate was taken down stenographically, and will be printed verbatim as soon as the notes can be written out. The Senate was full, with the exception of Senator Cooke, who is unfo unately confined at home by severe sickness.

The hour of adjournment arriving the committee and the bill was again made a special order for to morrow morning, without dissent, both sides having

It is impossible to draw any equelusions from proceedings to-day as to the probabilities of the final passage. They seem to be very nicely balanced. Sen stor Munger, one of the two Union Senators who voted for the former bill, at every step gave notice of an in tention to move, an amendment limiting the present bill as to time. This will add some strength to it.

PAYING THE COMMON COUNCIL. The debate in the Assembly last evening on paying the New-York Common Councilmen took an amusin

Mr. Van Buren moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was a very interesting bill, and he hoped the House would appreciate it before they were done with it. The bill had been sprung upon the House without a petition from the tax-payers of that city. He protested against the attempt to outrage the people of that city by adding this large additional tax. This bill would not stop the frauds committed upon the treasury of New-York City. Amounts were paid in that city for salaries larger than was necessary to carry on an empire—larger than all the States combined. He denounced the bill as a fraud.

Mr. J. L. Parker had no interest in this bill. Its object was to give the members of the Common Council \$2,000 per annum instead of allowing them to steal \$18,000 a year. Men would not spend their time to perform public business for nothing. If they were not paid by law, they would take it willout law. He would profer to give a fair salary, and therefore prevent the apparent necessity for stealing. He believed the bill would save money to the tax-payers, instead of taking it from them.

Mr. Sources was amazed as the course of the gentle-

would save money to the tax-payers, instead of taking it from them.

Mr. Squires was amazed at the course of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Van Buren), in complaining that this bill was a fraud, and opposing it because no petitions had been presented asking for its passage. That gentleman had advocated and voted for bills here laying a tax of more than a million of dollars upon the citizens of New-York, without a single petition. And yet he was so inconsistent as to oppose this bill. He would pay the members of the Council a fair salary.

Mr. J. S. Smith did not believe the member of the New-York Common Council would be pointed out who had stolen a single dollar from the treasury. He defice gentlemen to prove that they were thieves. He had been a member of that body, and knew something about it. All other officers elected in New-York receive pay—why not remunerate the members of the Common Council!

Mr. Van Buren was not prepared to give individual asses of fraud. He spoke with reference to public opinon. He would refer to one circumstance, however, and that was the Japanese affair. He was at the ball. Mr. J. L. Smith—And you had a free ticket.

Mr. Van Buren—Yes, sir, I did; and I went home

Mr. Van Buren—Yes, sir, I did; and I went accessober.

Mr. J. L. Smith—I rise to a point of order. I beg to correct the gentleman. I was there myself, and can say the gentleman did not go home sober.

Mr. Van Buren said there might be a difference of opinion in that point; but it was well known that the bill was a swindle, and had so been characterized. He moved to amend that the Common Council are hereby probibited from making any donation from the public funds to any individual or corporation, or make any increase of sularies; and any such denation is hereby declareds absolutely void, and any resident may commence an action in any court of record to recover any

ich donation.

Mr. J. L. Smith had no objection to the amendment; ut if it should be adopted, how are the institution benefited by these amendments to be support.

They were all charitable institutions, and were malependent upon the city authorities. The city

dependent upon the city authorities. The city had heretofore granted them aid to the amount of \$50,000 a year, and no one found fault with their action. He could not see the motives that would prompt the amountment.

amendment.

Mr. Keegan opposed the amendment, and advocated the bill. It would be better to pay salaries, as a better class of men would be secured for Aldermen and Conn-

oil was correct.

Mr. Matthew's amendment was adopted.

Mr. J. I. Smith moved to report progress. Carried.

In the House, Mr. J. L. Smith moved to order the bill of a third reading. Carried 48 to 30. Adjourned. It will be seen that the bill was advocated upon the

express ground that the members of the Boards were class billiard artist in this country, if either or all of the following propositions meet with acceptance:

First—I will play with any American billiard player a French carom game, consisting of 250 points, on a carom table, second size, with balls 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for \$1,000 a side.

Steome—On same size and style of table, with same size balls, I will play any gentleman a four-ball carom game of 1,500 points, \$0,000 a side, provided the pushing stroke be omitted. now stealing to the extent of \$18,000 apiece, on the hands out of the public chest because they are paid a small salary to induce them to turn honest.

It is to be hoped that the Assembly, which is also a miserably paid body, does not apply the same principles to its own case.

However, there is some satisfaction in the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Matthews, which requires that three-fourths of the members must vote for all donations or increase of salaries in future to make them valid. Possibly some future Common Council, although it can hardly be hoped during the present generation. may be composed, to the extent of more than one fourth of its members, of honest men.

SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Lord introduced an important bill in reference to increasing the powers of Boards of Supervisors throughout the State. It gives them the power at any special meeting to impose taxes upon their counties for the payment of bounties. The bill was referred to a Committee to be reported complete. CHARITABLE PAPPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations from the State Treasury in aid of certain charitable institutions passed this

morning. The following are the items of the bill as it passed. and by A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer, under the direction of Simeon Draper, Government cotton agent.

The following were the prices obtained in gold:

Seventy-sight bales good middling cotton at 26c. 49 fb., 125 do. at 124c.; 25 do. at 22c.; 25 do. at 21c.; 25 do. at 22c.; 25 do. at 25c.; 25 do. at 25c.;